



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 29, 1842.

NUMBER 55.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for March, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN	MOON'S PHASES.
29 Tuesday	5 50 6 11	D. H. M.
30 Wednesday	5 49 6 11	3 7 50 E.
31 Thursday	5 48 6 12	Last Quarter, 12 12 53 M.
1 Friday	5 47 6 13	New Moon, 12 12 53 M.
2 Saturday	5 46 6 14	First Quarter, 19 5 13 E.
3 Sunday	5 44 6 16	Full Moon, 26 8 30 M.
4 Monday	5 43 6 17	

Dr. Puckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite May, Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cases be REASONABLE. Jan. 4, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER, Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50.-r
The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.



Cheap Goods, For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44.-r
All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated Jack will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,) and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS, LEWIS DINKINS, March 5, 1842. 50.-r



AGRICULTURE.

We make the following extracts from an Oration, delivered before the York District Agricultural Society, at Yorkville, on the 8th instant, by Capt. James A. Black. Its great length prevents us from publishing it entire. We are certain our readers, particularly Farmers, will peruse them with entire satisfaction.

From the Yorkville Compiler.

As to the importance of manuring, none can doubt, who reflects for a moment on the sterile and poverty stricken condition, of almost all our fields even now under cultivation, which we denominate old lands. That which we have fresh, or yet to clear and bring into cultivation, must most assuredly share the same fate, unless we adopt a different course, and renovate such as are in the reach of redemption by manure. I grant that this is not all that is necessary, yet it is so important, that all plans of measures must fail, unless this forms a part, and a prominent one. We have but little conception in this part of the country, of the great quantity of manure, which can be made, under proper management.

But to make manure you must have stock. To sustain stock you must have grass. To have grass, you must have a rotation of crops—grass forming a part of it. As we have not natural meadows enough in this country, we must make artificial ones. The want of natural meadows of sufficient extent, however, will be more than made up to us, by the great advantages of a sward culture. The quantity as well as the quality of the manure which can be made, depends not only on the number of well fed stock, which we are enabled to keep, but on the preparation of your feeding yards and farm pens, and especially on the quantity of suitable litter, which you may be able to furnish. These things, all well arranged and attended to, I feel confident that from 8 to 10 tons of good manure, can be made for each head of horses, cows and hogs which you may keep on your premises for one year. And this too at a trifling expense compared to its great value. The manure once made, the next important step is to preserve it well—apply it carefully. It is impossible for me in the bounds of this address, to enter into the minutia of manure making—the best method of preserving it, or the time of applying it, to the greatest advantage. These will be more properly the duty of a committee, appointed to such purposes. They are well entitled to the consideration of our most intelligent members, and I hope will receive it. I will only add, that the Cultivator, published at Albany, N. Y., is the ablest work I have been able to consult on these points, and I take pleasure in recommending it to your perusal.

The selection of a suitable rotation of crops is a matter on which we may suggest some general rules. Their application must depend somewhat on the condition of the farm or plantation on which they are to be adopted. To the grain farmer the subject is less intricate. To such as have their farms in good heart, (if any such there be) a four years shift will do—viz: 1st, Corn. 2nd, Small grain. 3rd and 4th, the grasses. To such as have much worn lands to cultivate, a five years shift is better—as it would give them three years in grass—support more stock—make more manure and add much to the vegetable matter to be turned in.

To the cotton planter a five or six years is necessary, viz: 1st, Corn, with all the long manure they can start. 2nd, Cotton, with all their well rotted manure. 3rd Small grain. To the wheat part of the small grain crop, they should apply all the cotton seed they can spare, which can be best united with wood ashes as a top dressing in the spring. With all the small grain, sow grass seeds bountifully, that the 4th, 5th and 6th year will be in a grass lay. This may look like limiting your Cotton crops too much and curtailing your active income to an inconvenient extent. I admit that where cotton grows well, it is a most important crop. I hope it will long continue with us a leading article for market. Our great error has been in making it our sole dependence. We have drawn on it for every thing else, and when it has become depressed, we are in want of almost every thing which it has heretofore supplied to us. While cotton commanded a high price it was natural that we should fall into this error. The price is now so low, that it would be folly in us to continue longer under the delusion. And I cannot see one gleam of hope that the price ever can be better. Indeed we have cause to fear it must yet fall much lower. While we know it is an article of much importance—with many and great advantages, yet we are constrained to acknowledge, that it has contributed more than all other causes together in bringing our fields to their present sterile and wretched condition. Under all these convictions my object is not to reduce to a great extent the production of Cotton, but I would very much reduce the quantity of land employed in making it. In the planting one third, or at most of the land in Cotton, which we now do, we can by manure and the better culture, make two thirds or three fourths of our present crops. Instead of planting from 6 to 8 bales to the hand and getting 3 or 4 as is often the case, I would plant for 3 bales to the hand and this could be, almost insured. If I am correct in this, the benefits would be immediate and great. A full supply of every thing else which our farm can produce, can be made for home consumption, if not for market. And our cotton at the same price, would bring us more cash to go to the payment of our debts or the purchase of property than it does at present, if we take into consideration the amount

which we now expend out of it for articles which under this plan, we could make at home.

To further illustrate my views, I would propose to take a plantation of 300 acres of open land, and on which there is 15 work hands. This I would divide into 6 equal fields—of which I would have 60 acres in corn, 60 in cotton, 60 in small grain, and 180 in grass or at rest. Eleven or twelve hands would be quite able to cultivate this crop to advantage. Leaving three or four hands to take care of stock—make manure and spread it on the lands. To these duties, they should be specially assigned and constantly employed. The other hands could give their whole care to the crop and secure it for home consumption, or a market. Many complain that they have not open land enough to allow them to rest their lands, or they could save them. Let no man say so. If you have only open land enough to work all your hands on, and you run it continually in crops that exhaust it, you will soon have less. It would be far better at once to detach a part of your force in creating more land by multiplying its power of production. Five hundred acres of land that produces ten bushels of corn to the acre, becomes equal to 3000 acres when it is so improved as to make 60 bushels to the acre. Would it not be better to work one third of your force in preserving your lands and multiplying its production, then working one half your force in exhausting your soil to enable you to purchase more land? The present mode is like sinking a capital to make unproductive interest, instead of making full interest, and at the same time preserving your capital—preserving, did I say?—Yes, doubling and trebling it, and yet, getting your interest besides.

Next to manuring and rotation of crops, with a view to improvement in farms. Good tillage is the next important consideration. On this head I must be brief; because from experience I have but little to offer. The most prudent plan I have noticed, is a good fall and winter preparation, by thorough deep ploughing. The great advantage of good ploughs, and other agricultural implements, now becomes manifest. Our present manner of ploughing is too superficial; and our agricultural implements behind the age of improvement. The ploughing with our light ploughs, up and down the hills without regard to side-hill ditches, is one great cause, which has given to our hill sides, that wornout appearance they every where present. Deep horizontal bedding, with side hill ditches would have prevented this. Now many of our hill sides, are too far gone, to bear the plough—but side hill ditches, yet, would be a benefit. This, with some brush wood or litter on their bare surfaces, may with the aid of nature's slow process, hide their naked deformity, until they can recover new life and vigor. But not a moment is to be lost in saving such as are not too far gone. In a part of Virginia and North Carolina, where I have travelled lately, and where they have to guard against the injury incident to Tobacco planting as we should against the Cotton, they have succeeded much better in preserving their hill-sides and rolling lands, than we have. This I attribute to their hill side ditches and horizontal beds. All the best farmers drain their whole estates by ditches at short intervals, which wind around the hill sides, and are so graduated as to convey off the water without much injury. Between these ditches horizontal beds are made with water furrows between each, and is so graded as to empty the water into these ditches. By these means washes are prevented. Their corn is planted in the centre of the bed, and of course in drills, as you scarcely ever see a straight row of corn, or corn in hills. When they seed the land, they throw two of these beds together, but still preserve the water furrows with care, between these widened beds. When they prepare stubble lands for corn, they again sub-divide the wheat-beds, and it takes its first position. Under this management, they preserve their land from washing—keep it clear of surface water in the winter, and are enabled to plant early on a dry and well prepared soil. A crop once planted on a good preparation, is half made. Our next object should be to work it well while young; and at such times as the soil is in proper fix for work—Avoid by all means working ground when too wet. Let your next object be to keep the soil fine and loose, free from grass and weeds, and never break the roof of a plant, that you are cultivating, that you can avoid. To this end, plough deep at first, so as to pulverize the soil, before the roots are extended. As they spread from the plant, plough at a greater distance and more superficial.

The next matter of interest is our farm stock. I have already extended this address beyond my wishes, and I must merely glance at a matter which would require much time and more information than I can bring to it. In stock, the first object is to procure suitable breeds. The next, is to keep it well, and take care of it. All stock will deteriorate unless attention is paid to breeding them. The best breed of hogs that can be found will become scrubs in three years, if suffered to breed in and in. The best breed of hogs that I have seen is the Berkshire hog, and they are good enough for any purpose. They are now within our reach, both in this State and North Carolina. I have seen those bred by Col. Kelly of Davie county; I assure you they are very superior, and suitable pairs can be got at almost any time. To make hogs cheaply, good orchards will be found useful. Apples and

beaches, so selected as to begin to ripen early in the summer, and continue to come in until frost. I recommend apples and peaches to you, not to make hogs of yourselves but to make good hogs out of poor ones.

Almost all fruit trees are now within our reach at a low price. I have lately visited the nurseries of Charles Mock, Esq., of Davidson county, N. C., and find he has an abundant variety of well selected fruit trees. Out of these, I have procured for myself, and will take pleasure in ordering for my friends, such as they may want.

I cannot in justice to the Society, close this part of my subject, without noticing a grass farm, which I have visited in Guilford County, N. C. It is on a four or five years' shift, that is, 1st, corn—2nd, wheat, and then in grass for 2 or 3 years. The grass cultivated is Red clover and Herds' grass. Eleven years since, when this farm came into the possession of the present proprietor, it was much exhausted; but lay well and was capable of renovation. It fell into the hands of a man who had industry, perseverance and good science, and has succeeded. It would not then produce an average of ten bushels of corn to the acre, it will now produce fifty bushels. It cost him then six dollars per acre; he can now get, (hard as the times are) sixteen dollars per acre. He came on the place poor, he may now be said to be comparatively rich. By the work of himself and two hands, he cultivated in 1840, 30 acres of corn, 30 acres of small grain, and 9 acres in grass. He killed in that year about 20,000 lbs neat pork. In making this, he grazed the hogs through the summer on clover, gave them 30 acres of peas in his corn-field, after the corn was gathered, fed one week on sheaf oats, when he brought them first into the pen from the pea field, then finished fattening on 350 bushels of corn. In fattening, he made a large quantity of fine manure, which he valued, at more than the corn fed, in so doing. His hog lot of pen, was situated in that part of his farm, on which he wished his manure. It was in the form of a lane, closed at each end by a gate, through which he could pass with his wagon—while his hogs were grazing his peas, he was employed in bringing into his lane or lot, all his corn-stalks. This became the foundation and receptacle for the manure made by his hogs, during the time they were fed on it, both liquid or otherwise, and for which the pith of the corn-stalks is well adapted. To this, he added the straw from his barns. The oat straw increased the general pile, and to this he continued to add leaves and branch weeds—his fine heavy hogs now became useful manufacturers, and made a most excellent and extensive bed of manure well worth the corn fed to them. It is true that his wagon and team was for a considerable time employed, yes, and I can assure you well employed, for which he was fully compensated by the returns of a generous soil; made rich and able to reward his toil.

OCCUPATIONS.

There is not a more foolish notion afloat in the world, than the one, that it is the occupation that gives character to the man. One occupation, as the means of "getting a living," as the phrase goes, is precisely as high and creditable as another, provided it be honorable and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds his plough, hammers his iron, or drives his peg to support his family with the necessities and comforts of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies the law at the bar, or presides at the councils of our nation. There is a vulgar and most pernicious feeling abroad in the community on the subject. Fathers must educate their sons or one of them is termed "the learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her daughter to a Winnebago, as to an honorable mechanic. Why, the family would be disgraced, the name dishonored! No! no! the business of a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a farmer, is not as respectable as that of shaving noses, drawing solidly from the desk, peddling rotten wood or pills, or selling snuff or tobacco. And yet the duties of all the learned professions as well as those of a mercantile character, are performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread, and the farmer plants his potatoes, to wit, to obtain a living! Still, a set of upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselves—people who have begun life in the ditch—endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions which they hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken and give to them an importance, when innate worth and honesty could not command it. Labor is labor—honest labor is honest labor. Honest and honorable labor are the same, whether performed by the king or the beggar, and is just as honorable in the one as the other. It is true that all men by habit and by taste are not fitted to pursue the same vocations—and there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the words is commonly used, created by harmony in taste. This is as it should be, and fits us for a discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us members of society. But to say that a man performs in any given duty, however humble that necessarily degrades him or renders less meritorious than his neighbor, who performs another duty, yet not more faithfully, is to say that we still adhere to the monarchical principles of the old world.

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections for any particular business, as is often the case, let him follow it, if it be possible. It is the man that ennoble the business, and not the business that ennoble the man; and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honest, honorable and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of the world which is at best a bubble, blown in existence to-day to bust to-morrow, and to understand that the only true and real distinction in society, are those of vice, and that the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.—Spirit of the Age.

THE WIFE.

It needs not guilt to break a husband's heart: the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen; the untidy dress, and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl; and deserted hearth; these, and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them, have hurried to the quick the heart of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave; and though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss—loved, loving, and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour—the source of comfort, and the spring of joy.

Chamber's London Journal.

BANK SCENE:

Between a Citizen and one of the Bankers of N. C., at Bank.

Citizen.—Well, here's about five hundred dollars of your notes that I should like to get some real money for, and as it is a pressing case I hope you will accommodate me.

Banker.—Why, sir, we don't pay our debts now. Citizen.—Your notes promise to pay me, and you have it. Why not pay me this small sum? I'm a poor man.

Banker.—But the Directors say we must not do it; and our rule, at present, is not to pay any body, especially those who cannot wait for their money long enough to issue us. What do you want with specie? The notes are very good.

Citizen.—Oh yes, so good that my creditor will not accept this \$500 for more than \$475! And is it honest for the Bank to make all the profits, and then throw all the loss of their own broken promises upon others?

Banker.—(Handing him a copy of B. F. Moore's Bank [Whig] Report)—Read that, sir, and you will see that the Bank suspends for good reason and "for the good of the people," not for their own profit.

Citizen.—They do? My creditor has a judgment against me, and my property will be sold in a week for specie, unless it is paid. The Bank has the money, you know. They owe it to me and have promised to pay it, and now you tell me they will not pay because it is "for my good." You cheat me first, and then insult me by telling me it is for my good. Besides, the Report is false for it promises resumption in a month!

Banker.—The Board will not vary the rule, and you cannot be paid, and there's an end of it. You grow saucy.

Citizen.—Then I must bear the loss and pay the discount. But how it is for the ease of the "unfortunate debtor" to act so, will take a shrewd lawyer (like Mr. Moore) to understand, for I don't understand it.

Banker.—There is no help for it, sir.

Citizen.—(Interrupting him)—Yes there is, sir! There is a remedy; and in exchange for your Bank Report, I'll give you a copy of Henry's letter. Elect him Governor, and he will make you pay, and you will not do it before.

ELEPHANTINE PROCEEDINGS.

Mobile in an uproar—Awful Storm—A broken Jail and a broken Bakery—Shop-Lifting—Bread—Burglary—A devouring Monster, &c. &c. &c.

The Elephant belonging to the large menagerie now in Mobile has been confined in jail, whether for debt, suspicion of debt, bigamy, burglary or what not, we are unable to state; but on last Friday night during a furious storm which burst over the city, the Elephantine prisoner took a notion to have a spree, and accordingly knocked down the wall of the jail-yard, and walked off, like a four-legged Sampson, with the gates upon his back. The huge creature was scarcely at large before enticing fumes of fresh bread came penetrating the olfactory powers of the animal, and without more ado flat burglary was perpetrated—the elephant breaking into the store and devouring all the bread, crackers, cakes, &c. that came within his reach. While thus interestingly engaged, a bread cart came up to the door for morning supplies, and the consternation of the horse, as well as the innocent driver, may be imagined when Mr. or Mrs. Elephant deliberately poked out a long nose and tumbled the cart over the horse's head, proving that there are more ways than one of putting "the cart before the horse!" The driver concluding the Millennium was at hand, or that the Florida war was coming to an end, soon made a transfer of his person to a respectable distance, followed by the horse with the remnants of the bread cart clattering about his heels. Satisfied then with so palatable and unusual a breakfast, the elephant quietly walked back into the jail-yard, and concluded to wait his examination before the Recorder, the result of which we have not heard. It was a most inhuman affair from beginning to end.

CLAY'S TARIFF PROJECTS.

On the 16th March, Mr. CLAY's propositions to do away the Compromise Act, increase the Tariff, &c., and the amendments of Mr. WADSWORTH being under consideration—

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate for upwards of two hours and a half, in a masterly review of the tariff questions involved in these resolutions. We experienced no little difficulty in an analysis of Mr. Calhoun's remarks—a difficulty which in the natural consequence of all efforts to compress in a small compass the pithiness of his peculiarly condensed style, and at the same time preserve any thing like a fair community of subject, so as to do Mr. Calhoun justice. We feel therefore constrained merely to give a general outline of his grounds of argument for the present, and to state to our readers, that pains will be taken to present them in a few days with a full and authenticated report of this transcendent speech.

Mr. C. remarked in the outset that the resolutions under consideration were of a mixed and conflicting character; containing much that he approved in principle, and not a little that he condemned in their purpose. The professed principle of one was to adhere to the compromise act—to lay a tariff for revenue alone—and raise revenue for no other purpose but that of provision for an economical administration of the Government. All this met his hearty concurrence. But while their profession was ostensibly made, it was not concealed that the direct object of the whole series of resolutions was to raise the tariff from twenty to thirty per cent. in open violation of the very limitations set by the compromise act itself, and in utter disregard of the very conditions stipulated in the act, that twenty per cent. should not be exceeded, unless the necessary expenses of an economical administration of the government rendered it indispensable. Instead of a disposition to adjust expenses by an economical administration of the Government below the necessity of transcending the express limitation of the compromise act, these resolutions manifested the direct contrary disposition—that of swelling the expenditures to an amount far beyond the real wants of the Government.

The object of all this was to enforce a recurrence to the old protective tariff system, which it was intended the compromise act should put an end to. The Senate well knew that he (Mr. Calhoun) never would have entered into that compromise on any other principle. It was the clear and well defined understanding of all parties at the time, that the question of protection should be set at rest—the whole system having exploded itself—and to prevent a recurrence to it, the following guards were agreed upon: first, that no duty should be laid, except for revenue; and second, that at the end of the term of reduction, twenty per cent. of tariff should not be exceeded, unless absolutely demanded by an economical administration of the Government. Now, with regard to the last condition, he would ask what respect had been paid to it at the late extra session? Not only was part of the resources of the Treasury distributed, but instead of retrenchments being made, improvident appropriations were authorized, and a permanent debt was created. As a consequence of this course of imprudence and improvidence, a proposition is now made to raise the tariff from the 20 per cent. to which the compromise act limits it after the 30th June next, to 30 per cent. as if a man were to plead a deliberate act of his own extravagance in justification of his violation of a solemn pledge of prudence, retrenchment, and economy. It was a principle of ethics, that no man can plead his own acts in justification of the violation of his pledges. Exemptions from duty had also been made in the tariff law of the extra session—every possible effort was made to create this excuse for transcending the twenty per cent. limit of the compromise act. To plead the result of these efforts in justification of violating the express provisions of that act, was an outrage upon all reason.

After a few more remarks on that subject, Mr. Calhoun proceeded to a review in detail of Mr. Clay's estimates in support of his scale of revenue and expenditures. From the twenty six millions assumed to meet the wants of the Government, he (Mr. Calhoun) would, in the first place, call upon the Senate to deduct the two millions for an additional contingent fund. Taken from the remaining twenty-four millions the land fund—say three and a half millions—and the Senator's estimate is reduced to twenty and a half millions. Instead of the extravagant per centage for collecting the revenue which he calculates, take half a million for collection, and the net sum is brought down to twenty millions. He averages the imports at one hundred and nineteen millions, and deducts ten instead of seven millions for interest on the foreign debt, and for the free list eighteen millions instead of eight; and when these corrections are made, although the first average of one hundred and nineteen millions was ten millions less than it ought to be, the net amount of imports for duty would yield, at twenty per cent. at least twenty and three-fourth millions of revenue. When all this can be done without raising the tariff, why does the Senator prefer thirty per cent. and expenditures to require it, if the object is not to transcend the limit of the compromise act by a violation of its principles? Why is the Senator in this predicament? Because he is the organ of those interests which have their existence in the protective system, the bank system, and every other system that looks to Government for its natural prey. He is in a contradictory position between these interests and the obligations of his natural prey. It is in vain he seeks to extricate himself by these resolutions, and at the same time show any adherence to the principles of the compromise act. The ad valorem principle is the only one he does adhere to. It will not do to turn round on the friends of the compromise act, and ask, what has free trade done for them? They have only had gradual approximation to the principles of free trade. But even under the slow process of that approximation, the results of the compromise act had far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. In proof of this, he referred to documentary evidence, showing the decrease of exports under the high tariff system, and the rapid increase under the system of reduction, since the adoption of the compromise act. Such, also, was the result with regard even to exports of domestic manufactures. The general exports under the diminishing tariff increased sixty-five per cent. The exports of domestic manufactures increased from five to twelve millions.

He went into details of the cotton manufactures at Lowell and other places in Massachusetts, and proved that they not only rapidly increased in quantity, but in rate of profit, under the operation of the compromise act. He next entered into the statistics of the South, showing the effects of the reduction of the tariff, on the exports of its principal staple articles, cotton, rice, and tobacco. The aggregate value of cotton exported from 1826 to 1834 was two hundred and one millions of dollars; for the next seven years, from 1834 to 1841, four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars; the excess of the latter period over the former—of the years of reduction of tariff, over the years of high protective tariff, two hundred and thirty-four millions—an increase of 115 per cent. The article of rice

was not so easily calculated, as much of that article was taken from the South latterly by railroads, and consequently there was an apparent falling off of one million, though in reality, perhaps there was an increase.

But in tobacco the excess of the last seven years over the former seven years, was eighteen millions of dollars—equal to an increase of forty-three per cent. The cause of the increase of exports was to be found in the increased importation of foreign articles exchanged for American products under the reduction of duties. Yet now gentlemen are calling for protective duties to diminish this exchange medium, and consequently to diminish exports.

After a variety of details, and an astonishing array of documentary proof in support of all these premises, Mr. Calhoun asked, was not this conclusive evidence of prosperity induced by even an approximation to free trade, and although there were great embarrassment and distress in the country, it was obvious that such embarrassment and distress were in spite of the good effects of the compromise act, and not in consequence of it, as the mistaken politicians of the country contended. That embarrassment and distress had their origin in the opposite principle—the high tariff protective system. It was the high tariff system of 1828 which had filled the Treasury with a surplus revenue that subsequently became the basis of wide spread banking capital and bank inflations—inducing a mad intoxication of speculation, extravagance, and recklessness, and ending in the inevitable consequences—rapid contractions, individual and general bankruptcy, derangement of bank currency, ruin, and universal prostration. In the records of the effects of the tariff system of 1828 would be found the causes of all the distress now complained of, and not in the effects of the compromise act, which, in truth, had much mitigated the distress. The South had gained an increase by the exports of her staple articles under the compromise act, of upwards of two hundred and sixty millions of dollars, which was no small provision against the effects of that crash which at last came as the result of the system of 1828. It was the stimulating effects of the protective system, which had produced disease, and nothing short of total abstinence would effect a cure.

Mr. Calhoun next went into details showing the beneficial effects produced in South Carolina by the operation of the compromise act.

After he had gone through all the proofs he thought necessary to bring forward, he asked was it to be expected that even this array of incontrovertible documentary evidence would have any effect on those predisposed to adopt these resolutions to the fullest extent? No; he could not expect that, because other influences than proof of great truths prevailed. It was the result of the gentlemen's position, that they could not yield to reason. They stood controlled by influences which drew their vitality from preying on the Government. Nothing but false principles could satisfy these influences—hence their reliance on protection, banks, &c. But free trade and the free intercourse of commerce with other nations, were principles of truth, and every departure from those principles was a departure from unerring guides. He would go more at large into the philosophy of these principles, on a future occasion, should any bill be introduced in consequence of the resolutions under discussion. If gentlemen would but abstain from doing harm—would but keep their hands off—the country was beginning to see light—it would right itself—its recuperative energies were already doing much—and all would be self corrected, if mischievous legislation did not interpose.

He recapitulated the heads of his argument, and in conclusion alluded to the threat held out that the South would be driven to the protective system in self defence, in consequence of the cultivation of cotton in India, for the supply of the British market. He pointed out the fallacy of that scheme, and read in proof of its failure, an extract from a late publication of undoubted authority. On the contrary, he saw in the opening of the Chinese markets a new source for the extension of the demand of the British market for American cotton, which was always appreciated at three or four cents a pound more than the India cotton by the English manufacturer.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate went into Executive session: and, after a short time spent therein, adjourned.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 8th of March, the President sent to the House of Representatives the following Message:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:

I feel it to be my duty to invite your attention to the accompanying communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the probable demands which will be made upon the Treasury for the present quarter. It will be seen that, without arresting the requisitions which will be made by the War and Navy departments for the months of March, April and May, there will be an unprovided for deficit of upwards of three millions.

I cannot bring myself, however, to believe that it will enter into the view of any department of the Government to arrest works of defence now in progress of completion, or vessels under construction or preparation for sea. Having due regard to the unsettled condition of our foreign relations, and the exposed situation of our inland and maritime frontier, I should feel myself wanting in my duty to the country, if I could hesitate in urging upon Congress all necessary appropriations for placing it in an attitude of strength and security. Such recommendation, however, has heretofore been made in full reliance as well on Congress as on the well known patriotism of the People, their high sense of national honor, and their determination to defend our soil from the possibility, however remote, of a hostile invasion.

The diminution in the revenue arising from the great diminution of duties under what is commonly called the compromise act, necessarily involves the Treasury in embarrassments, which have been for some years palliated by the temporary expedient of issuing Treasury notes—an expedient which, affording no permanent relief, has imposed upon Congress, from time to time, the necessity of replacing the old by a new issue. The amount outstanding on the 4th of March, 1840, varies in no great degree from the amount which will be outstanding on the first of January next: while in the interim the new issues are rendered equivalent to the redemption of the old, and at the end of the fiscal year leave an augmented pressure on the finances by the accumulation of interest.

The contemplated revision of the tariff of duties may, and doubtless will lead in the end to a relief of the Treasury from these constantly recurring embarrassments; but it must be obvious that time will be necessary to realize the full anticipations of financial benefit from any modification of the tariff laws. In the mean time, I submit to Congress the suggestions made by the Secretary, and invite its prompt and speedy action.

JOHN TYLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1842.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The duty devolved by the Constitution upon the President of the United States "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed" renders it proper that you should be advised of the present condition of the Treasury, as well in regard to the claims upon it as of the means for their discharge, in order that you may decide upon the expediency of laying before Congress the necessity of further provisions for meeting the public obligations.

The aggregate of demands upon the Treasury, during the present and the two succeeding months, is estimated, as will be seen by the statement which I have the honor herewith to submit, at \$9,574,040. The immediate means within the command of the Treasurer for meeting these expenditures were at the commencement of the present month, including the unexpended power to issue Treasury notes, under the act of 31st January last, about three millions of dollars. Of this sum nearly two hundred thousand are in the Land Offices. A portion of this amount has been paid for land since the first of January last, and is required by law to be paid over to the several States. The greater portion of it is held at points not convenient for ordinary disbursements.

The net revenue from customs during the present and two succeeding months is estimated at \$3,250,000. But, after adding the amount to the means now at the command of the Treasury there will still remain a deficit to be provided for of upwards of three millions for the service of the same period.

In submitting to Congress the annual report of the Department on the finances, it was suggested that an authority to issue Treasury notes to the amount of five millions, with such an extension of the term of the loan remained to be disposed of as would render it negotiable, would, with the revenue from imports, enable the Department to meet the expenditures of the present year. At the same time, a revision of the tariff was urged as an indispensable means of sustaining public credit.

You are aware that, while the report on the finances was in the course of preparation, the plan of a Fiscal Agent or Exchequer, since submitted to Congress, was under your consideration. No doubt was entertained that, in the event of its adoption by Congress, it would obviate the necessity of any further provision for redeeming the Treasury notes required for the service of the present year, and payable in the next. The faculty of expanding the issue of exchequer bills to a given extent was expected to afford facilities that would remove all apprehension of embarrassment, while the issue of its maximum, \$15,000,000, resting on \$5,000,000 of specie, and \$5,000,000 of Government stock to be held in reserve to meet any contingencies of such issue, and aided by the daily accruing revenue, was regarded as placing such issue on a foundation perfectly sure and stable.

Should the provision, however, not be adopted by Congress, then it is obvious that the whole amount of the Treasury notes authorized by the late act of Congress will become a burden upon the revenue of 1843, without any adequate provision for relief. And, in view of this state of things, it becomes a question of grave importance, whether it would not be advisable to recommend an increase of the loan to an amount sufficient to absorb the Treasury notes that will be outstanding at the end of the year, and to be applicable in the mean time to the redemption of such as may be offered for that purpose. But whether this shall be done or not, it is obvious that the existing state of the Treasury calls for the immediate intervention of Congress to save the good faith of the Government. And no effectual expedient for this purpose is perceived, but that of enlarging the term of so much of the loan as remains to be negotiated to a period of at least twelve years, and securing the payment of principal and interest by pledging a distinct source of revenue for that purpose.

I have taken leave to place the accompanying statement before you, that you may decide whether, or any, and if any, what measure ought to be adopted by the Executive under the circumstances therein exhibited. It would be wholly superfluous to add any suggestion in regard to the paramount importance of maintaining the fidelity of the Government to all its engagements.

W. FORWARD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of Means in the Treasury on the 1st March, 1842.

Cash subject to the drafts of the Treasurer by the latest returns to this date, with the several depositaries and collectors, - - - \$237,949 03
Subject to draft in the Land Offices, by latest returns, - - - 173,311 20
- - - \$416,260 23

Amount of Treasury notes authorized by act of 31st January last, which may be issued on the 1st of March, - - - 2,653,093 30

Total of immediate resources, \$3,069,353 53
Estimated revenue from customs during March, - - - 1,250,000 00
April, - - - 1,000,000 00
May, - - - 1,000,000 00

Means for the current three months, \$6,319,393 53

Probable demands during the current three months.
The amount of Treasury notes issued in March, 1841, at 6 per cent. was about \$1,200,000. Estimating that two thirds of these have been already redeemed through the custom houses and Land Offices, there remains to be paid during the month of March, - - - \$400,000 00

The Secretary of War estimates his requisitions in March at \$22,692 00

The Secretary of the Navy estimates his requisitions in March at 900,000 00

No salaries having been paid by the Treasury since the 18th January on account of the civil list, and the quarterly payment of interest on public debt becoming due on the 1st of April, the payment on account of civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous and legislative expenditures, should the usual Appropriation Bill pass in the course of March, may be estimated at 1,275,000 00

\$3,737,692 00

The amount of Treasury notes issued at 6 per cent. during the month of April, 1841, was about \$850,000. Estimating that one half have been redeemed through the custom houses and Land Offices, and the other half held for investment, there will remain to be paid in April, \$425,000.

The Secretary of War estimates his requisitions in April at 906,128

The Secretary of the Navy estimates his requisitions in April at 724,000

The civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous and legislative, will require about 500,000

2,555,128 00

The amount of Treasury notes at six per cent. issued in May, 1841, was about	1,280,000
Estimating, as above, that one half have already been redeemed, there will be required in May for this item	640,000
The Secretary of War estimates his requisitions for May at	1,491,220
The Secretary of the Navy estimates his requisitions for May at	650,000
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous and legislative, will require about	500,000
Total estimated expenditure for current three months	\$9,574,040 00
Deficiency of estimated means	\$3,254,686 47

From the Hartford Times.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

In a period of profound peace, we find the country overwhelmed with pecuniary embarrassment—the government totally unable to meet the demands against it—the treasury perfectly exhausted—our expenses increased in a single year many millions; a rapidly increasing national debt, and those entrusted with power advocating largely increased taxation. This is the condition of the country, and this is the promised relief. Instead of reducing the expenditures from twenty-one millions to thirteen millions, as was promised before the election of these whig financiers, the expenditures are carried up to more than thirty-two millions. These are the promised blessings of a whig administration. The financiers who have upheld the United States Bank, and extolled the financial skill of Nicholas Biddle and his associates, are now managing the affairs of a mighty nation, with like skill and like results.

It is not surprising that the Whigs dislike to dwell upon "the condition of the country." It is an unpleasant topic to them, and the very worst that can be introduced to their consideration on the eve of election. But as there are intelligent and patriotic men who like facts, we submit to them the following extract from the financial writer in the New York Herald:

The disgraceful condition of the Government finances, the daily dishonor of its obligations; the little prospect that yet exists of a speedy termination to existing difficulties has called from the President a special message to Congress on the subject, accompanied by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the existing and accruing claims on the Treasury during the next ninety days, and the means of meeting them. These documents will be found in another column. From these it appears that the deficiency up to June next, will be \$3,254,686, if the receipts prove as large as are estimated. This added to the Treasury notes outstanding on the first instant, will make the national debt reach the following sum:

Treasury notes outstanding	\$8,539,159
Treasury notes to be issued	2,653,093
Deficit per report	3,254,686
Funded debt	5,320,000
Total actual debt	\$16,769,938
" " " March, 1841,	5,294,094
Increase of debt,	\$14,472,844

showing an increase of near \$15,000,000 in the debt, notwithstanding that the imports of the past year greatly exceeded those of 1840. This state of affairs is the more disgraceful, when we look back upon the events of the past year, and remember that the extra session was called by the partisans of Mr. Clay, expressly to obviate the financial difficulties supposed to exist. The party had ridden into power under promises of "relief." The means proposed to obtain that relief were to borrow, create debts, and paper money; accordingly the first thing done to relieve the Treasury was to give away the land revenues. Having got clear of that permanent source of revenue, a loan was projected, without setting apart any thing to meet either principle or interest. In fact, the only property that could be appropriated to that purpose—the "land revenues"—had been given away.

The next measure of relief was to create a bank that would fill the hands and pockets of speculators, and politicians with bank paper, and through them to inundate the country with promises that could never have been kept. This precious scheme was defeated by the firmness and foresight of the President, and had it not been, could not have gone into operation—first, because individuals would not trust it, and second, because the Government, as it turned out, could not negotiate the loans that were intended as a basis for the concern. Having devised these schemes of raising the wind, the expenditures were increased \$5,000,000, in order to fulfill promises of "retrenchment." Time wore on to the regular session. The Treasurer had not been able to obtain his loans. The issues of Treasury notes were becoming large, and a factious Congress was disposed to do nothing but forward the most contemptible schemes of political gamblers, whose only claims upon the country consist in the persevering recklessness with which they have looked after their individual interests through a long life, and whose juggling tricks have been trumpeted through a corrupt press as acts of patriotism. These people have been, and are bent upon destroying the character of the country, for no other reason than the hope that by thwarting the Executive in his endeavors to renovate the fiscal concerns of the Government, they may throw the odium of the dishonor the country is undergoing upon him, and thereby further their own selfish views. This is the real cause of the inaction of Congress, amid the disgrace which surrounds them.

From the Washington Globe.

LORD ASHBURTON INDICTED AT THE OLD BAILY.

The money article of the Herald quotes from the London bankers' circular, notice of a bill of indictment just found against Lord Ashburton for fraudulent dealings in certain stock speculations. The London publication quoted seems to be a second reference to the subject, for the purpose of correcting some errors of fact in a previous article touching the conduct of Mr. Kinder, who, it appears, is the prosecutor of Lord Ashburton. The detail of circumstances implicating this ambassador extraordinary, and on which the London jury have found a true bill for the fraud complained of, is not given. From the immense depreciation of the stock effected by the fraud, it is evident that great loss has been sustained by the sufferer in the transaction.

We bring up this remarkable event in the career of the great English banker, with no view to mortify his pride on his arrival in this country, in finding that his shame had preceded him. We are actuated by no such malevolent motive. We present the fact, not so much to characterize Lord Ashburton, as to open up to the unsuspecting people of the United States, a view of the combination to which

the banking influence here and in England has committed the destiny of our glorious Republic. All know that Mr. Baring (now Lord Ashburton) was, before he became a lord, the head of that great banking company in London, (now managed by his son and associates,) which was identified in interest as stockholders and as agents with the late Bank of the United States. All know that the same concern went deeply into the stockjobbing speculations in State bonds, which were set on foot by Mr. Biddle through his agent Judon, and that vast loans were negotiated abroad through the Barings for the use of the Bank of the United States on these State securities. All know that the Bank of the United States and all the foreign holders of the State scrip which that Bank palmed off in Europe for loans, (and to a great extent fraudulently,) were deeply interested and actively employed in the last Presidential election, laboring might and main for the success of the Whig candidates, upon which was predicted the expectation, avowed by the banks and other holders of State scrip in London while Mr. Webster figured in that capital, that the assumption of State debts by the General Government would necessarily succeed as the policy of this country. All know that Mr. Webster was called upon by the Barings house to declare his opinion as to the constitutionality of the State obligations, and received from those bankers five thousand dollars for a brief letter making that declaration in favor of the interest of the holders of State bonds. All know that Mr. Webster wrote another letter, dated in London, declining a nomination by his State for the Presidency—that he came home and proclaimed his adherence to Harrison as the candidate of the Federal and Bank party for the Presidency—that he led off the first grand assemblage of some fifty thousand travelling electioneers, brought together in the name of a convention at Baltimore, for all of whom, requiring it, quarters and travelling were made free, at an enormous expense, supplied from an invisible source. All know that the system of operating with money in the election was carried on throughout the campaign at a cost of millions—at a cost which could only have been supplied from the great banks, bankers and dealers in stocks, interested to contribute, from the expectation of realizing, in the favorable result of the election, a full equivalent for the outlay advanced to secure it.

And what do we now see as the denouement of the operations of the British moneyed power, through associate political influences, after carrying the Presidential election? We see Daniel Webster, the ally of England during the last war—Daniel Webster, the attorney and instrument of Mr. Biddle, in the Senate of the United States, during the late Bank contest with the Government—Daniel Webster, the missionary of the paper money interest in this country to that of England, preparatory to the Presidential campaign, in which both considered their highest interests at stake—we see Daniel Webster, the notorious leader and abettor of foreign influence hostile to our Government—the pander to the whole tribe of political money-mongers at home and abroad—our first minister, representing the Government of the Union, to treat with the money patron who put him in place, about great public interests. And we see Lord Ashburton, who owes his creation as a peer, to the stockjobbing and banking interest—which made him a peer by the influence of the purse in English elections, precisely as it made Mr. Webster premier, by its recent control over those in the United States—Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Great Britain and bring its power to bear and consummate the common objects of that alliance which Mr. Webster was sent to London to broach. What a prospect have we in view! We see Mr. Webster established in a splendid house on one end of the President's square, for which he is indebted to some of the rich capitalists of Boston—in reward for his diplomacy resulting in the great Whig victory—and we see Lord Ashburton take another fine mansion at the other end of the President's square—his Government paying a thousand dollars a month for its use with a carte blanche as to the expenses of the establishment. If as it is supposed—nay, asserted by many, that Mr. Tyler is a mere cipher by the side of Mr. Webster, what are we to augur from the ominous conjunction of these two minions of the most corrupt, mercenary interests which any age has witnessed? If Mr. Biddle would only buckle his indictment on his back and come to Washington in the train of Lord Ashburton, we should have a *dramatis personae* to act over again, upon a more magnificent scale, the scenes exhibited here when Mr. Biddle sought the recharter of his Bank at the hands of Congress—and still more successfully at Harrisburg, when his benefit was so splendidly got up, in the Senate chamber of Pennsylvania.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We copy the following startling announcement from the London Bankers' Circular:

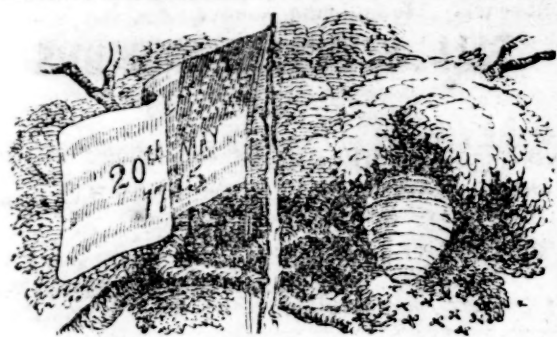
"Having, to our great surprise, learned yesterday forenoon, that a bill had been found on Thursday last, by the grand jury of the Central Criminal Court, at the Old Bailey, against Alexander Baring, now Baron Ashburton, Francis Baring, and Humphrey Milway, on an indictment preferred by Thomas Kinder, we afterwards ascertained that the information was correct.

Mr. Kinder has been a speculator in mines, whose enterprises once were on a scale as large as those of Mr. Cave detailed in this supplement. He brought out the Real del Monte Company, whose shares, of £400 each were, in the year 1825, current among men of property, at about ten times that sum. They are now worth £3 or £4 each. Mr. Kinder, however, cleared a large sum by them, which, we conclude from what follows, has been entirely lost.

"Subsequent, we believe, to the realization of this profit, Mr. Kinder was in Mexico, where he met with a son of Lord Ashburton; and conjointly with him entered into purchases of land in that country; which caused bills to be drawn to a considerable amount on the house of Baring and Co. of London.

"Mr. Amory, the respectable solicitor employed by Mr. Kinder in the action brought by him against Lord Ashburton and others, has requested us to correct or amend some statements on that subject in the Supplement of the 4th inst. He says that no act of Mr. Kinder's mercantile life is otherwise than open and correct; and that, therefore, he ought not to be compared with Mr. Cave. (Our comparison related solely to the magnitude of his mining enterprises.) Mr. Amory says further, that Mr. Kinder did not meet a son of Lord Ashburton in Mexico, but that Mr. F. Baring went out to that country with an introduction from Mr. Kinder to his house there. Mr. Baring made the purchase in question in conjunction with a confidential clerk of Mr. Kinder's house, left in charge of it, who had no authority whatever for so doing. That this clerk drew bills upon Mr. Kinder's London house for his share of the purchase, which were accepted and paid by him; that Messrs. Baring and Co. paid their share of the purchase, and no more. The case has been removed to the Queen's Bench, and the facts will be likely to transpire some time about July next."

It is not a little singular that while the chief financiers of Philadelphia have been arraigned for their acts, that a man holding a similar position in London should have been indicted by the grand jury for money transactions. Still more strange is it that the Government of Great Britain should so far forget the respect due itself, if not to this country, as to send an indicted money broker as a special minister to the Government at Washington. What would the English Ministry have thought had our Government selected Mr. Biddle, with serious charges hanging over his head, to represent it at the Court of St. James? Would not the indignation of the British people have been justly roused at the insult? And this indicted stockjobber is on his way to enforce the odious claims of England to the rights of each! a fitting Minister for such a mission. No wonder that the New York American, the organ of this man for New York, takes the British side of the question. The shallow schemes of Britain to stifle the spirit of Democracy in this country, as well as to crush a too successful rival, and to monopolize trade, stand, thanks to General Cass, exposed to the derision of united Europe. The time seems to be at hand when the haughty oligarchy of England must lower its insolent pretensions, and submit to be the equal at least of other nations.



JEFFERSONIAN:

HARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble in their respective Captain's Districts at an early day, and appoint two or more Delegates for each District, to meet in Convention in Charlotte, on the FOURTH MONDAY in April next, (the week of County Court), to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. A prompt attention to this call is respectfully urged upon the party; and it is hoped the Delegates will come instructed as to whom the People desire for candidates.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman
Of the late Democratic Meeting.

DISTRICT MEETING.

THE Democrats within the bounds of the Town Company are requested to meet at the "Carolina Inn," in Charlotte, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 2nd of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention which is to meet in this place on Monday of April Court.

AGRICULTURE.

TO give a fresh impulse to improvement in the Husbandry of our County, it is proposed to hold a public meeting at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on TUESDAY of the ensuing April Court, at which an Agricultural Society for the County of Mecklenburg will be organized. The Farmers of the County generally are most respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS DINKINS, JNO. H. CALDWELL,
JOHN WALKER, JOSEPH W. ROSS,
HEN. MORROW, THOMAS L. GRIER,
ANDREW GRIER, JOHN KIRK,
DAVID PARKS, T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN, CALLEB ERWIN,
ANDREW SPRINGS, WILLIAM REID,
March 29, 1842. [Journal is requested to copy.]

Mr. Editor: In your last, I see an article addressed particularly to the young men of Charlotte, the object of which is to draw their attention to the subject of Temperance, and also proposing the organization of a society for the promotion of that cause. As one feeling himself addressed, I most heartily second the proposition, and hope that an early appointment may be made with a view to such organization. And I propose that on next Thursday evening, at the ringing of the bell, all those who feel an interest in the subject meet at the Presbyterian Church for its further consideration. And as this is a movement of the young men particularly, I hope all of that denomination may find it convenient to attend. I should be happy too, if all other classes of the community would be present on the occasion.

JUVENIS.

The Condition of the Country.—We invite the particular attention of our readers to the articles under the above head in to-day's paper. What are we to look for in a war, when our whig rulers accumulate in one year of peace a public debt of TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS?

Congressional.—The principal business of interest, is the bill before the House of Representatives to authorize a new loan of five millions of dollars. The bill has not yet been passed into a law, but it doubtless will be;—thus making the public debt contracted by the Whigs in one year TWENTY TWO MILLIONS! Thus we go.

On the 21st instant, the House was thrown into great excitement, by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, offering a string of Resolutions on the subject of the mutiny and murder by the slaves of the brig Creole. His Resolutions justified the mutiny and murder; declared that the slaves in this bloody transaction had violated no law of the United States, and that our Government has no right to reclaim them, or to demand indemnification from Great Britain for setting them free!—which are precisely the arguments advanced by the British Government on the subject. What is this but TREASON! The previous question was immediately moved so as to bring the House to a direct vote on the Resolutions, and thus ascertain who were the traitors;—but Mr. G. withdrew his Resolutions, and Mr. Botts offered the following:

Whereas, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the member from the 16th Congressional District of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now subject of negotiation between the U. States

and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve this nation, and perhaps the whole civilized world in war:

And whereas it is the duty of every good citizen, and particularly every elected agent and representative of the people, to discontinue all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction and division among the people of the United States at such a time, and under such circumstances, which is the only effect to be accomplished by the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country, hostile to the grounds assumed by the high functionary having in charge this important and delicate trust:

And whereas mutiny and murder are therein justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity; therefore

Resolved, That this House holds the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular.

On the 22d the House adopted the preamble of Mr. Botts by a vote of 119 to 66, and the resolution by a vote of 125 yeas to 69 noes; and on the 23d Mr. Giddings resigned his seat and cleared out home. Let it not be forgotten that this man Giddings is a prominent leader of the Whig party in Ohio; that he was located at Washington during the contest of 1840, and assisted in flooding all sections of the country with elationeering documents for "Harrison and Reform," and that at the beginning of the present Congress, the Whig Speaker appointed him Chairman of one of the most important Committees of the House. Add to this, that every member who voted against censuring him is a Federal Whig, and the British bias of modern whiggery is no less apparent now, on the eve of a third war with England, than it was in their Hartford Convention ancestors at the beginning of the second in 1811.

War in Texas.

The last southern mail brought us the following intelligence of the recommencement of war between Texas and Mexico. To make room for it, we are compelled to postpone nearly all our editorials prepared for this week's paper. We discover from our exchanges that strong efforts are making at the South to rouse our population to the assistance of the Texans. All eyes will now be turned southward for news:

From the N. O. Picayune, March 16.

TEXAS INVADIED!

Fourteen thousand Mexican troops in Texas.—Three towns taken.—Sam Houston's Proclamation.—Great Excitement! &c. &c.

The steamship New York, from Galveston, which port it left last Sunday morning, arrived here to day, bringing the startling intelligence that Texas is actually invaded. The following letter from our Galveston correspondent gives us an outline of the news:

GALVESTON, March 12, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: They have come at last—the enemy is in the country! A Mexican army computed at 14,000 men, headed by Arista, has crossed the Rio Grande. San Antonio, Goliad and Victoria have been taken without opposition. No attempt, at the latest advices, had been made on Austin. General Burleson had collected a force of 1200 men to defend it, having first buried the government archives. It is thought that the first battle will be fought on the Colorado. The country is in arms—some 4000 of our people, it is estimated, are on the march for the scene of action. Houston turned out several hundred—about 100 left here to-day, and some two or three hundred more will follow in the course of a day or two. The President, who is here, is opposed to this movement on the part of citizens of this place; he thinks that all should remain here for the protection of this, the most important point in the Republic, and a few of the more prudent portion of the community concur with him.

It would be difficult to convey to you an idea of the intense excitement and enthusiasm which pervades the community. Ever since the first intelligence arrived, three days ago, the people have been assembled almost constantly, day and night, devising ways and means for repelling the enemy. All are rejoiced that he has come—the time is propitious—all are actuated by one feeling—that of vengeance. We are determined to exterminate him or die in the attempt.

The Government are deplorably deficient in means to carry on this war—it is utterly destitute of funds—the people have begun it, and will continue it if necessary, until the last farthing of their means and the last drop of their blood shall have been expended in the cause.

At a public meeting held on Thursday night it was, among other defensive measures determined upon, resolved to fit out the government armed brig Wharton, the steamer Lafitte, and two small vessels or tenders, to proceed along the coast west, to intercept transports with supplies for the enemy, supposed to be now on their way to be landed at Corpus Christi, or some other point not far from there. To accomplish this it was necessary to raise means to the amount of about \$3000, and it was raised on the spot. A considerable amount was paid in cash, and the balance in provisions, munitions, and other available property. Those who had neither money nor supplies, tendered every species of property. Horses, oxen, horses, cows and calves, Durham bulls, negroes, rifles, wood, pictures, coal, head-rights, and almost every thing else in the catalogue of this world's goods, which were put up at auction by the chairman of the meeting, and sold to the highest bidder. I mention this to give you some idea of the feeling which prevails here. The cause is a just one and I believe, with the aid of the God of Armies, will triumph.

The burden of this war, I repeat, must be borne emphatically by the people—and their means, I think, will not prove adequate to the undertaking. Santa Anna has not sent these fellows here on any fool's errand: he has been here once, and no one knows better than he the folly of undertaking to subjugate this country with a small force; his army is headed by a shrewd and able general, and unless I am greatly mistaken in my calculations, they will be found strong enough to bother us somewhat—but they have come, and welcome to accept of our hospitality, administered in our peculiar way. They will be conquered sure—but are we to do it alone? or, may we not hope to have the assistance of our friends in the United States in this cause? Can they forget that the enemy by which we are now besieged is the same that perpetrated the bloody atrocities of the last campaign?—and that they have come to give us a second edition of their horrid butcheries? Oh no! they cannot forget those things.

Yours, truly,

A letter from another correspondent, dated Galveston, Saturday morning, says: "The people are awake. Thousands of dollars are pouring in for arms and munitions of war. The man that has two rifles gives one and carries the other. Overwhelming meetings are held nightly at the Exchange, and generally require two persons to record the names and donations from the multitude. If any article is given not immediately available of itself, it is sold at auction, and the proceeds applied. The steamer Lafitte, mounting five guns and fully equipped for a month's cruise, will leave this evening or in the morning, with the Coast Guards under Captain Wade, about sixty men, with two tenders, the schooner Santa Anna, and sloop Washington. Captain Wade has a commission for himself, the officers and vessels, and will proceed to Copano, and thence according to discretion. We shall also have a company of volunteers from this city to go down with us,

consisting of about 80 men, and they will be landed there, if necessary.

The President is opposed to all the movements of the people, with the exception of this one expedition, and of this he heartily approves. He says Galveston will be the place of attack, and not a man should leave the island who cannot immediately return to it in case of emergency. Some one hundred and fifty have left for the seat of war yesterday, and about one hundred redmores are to leave by the first boat. Our fortifications are rapidly progressing, and videttes stationed on the beach. Efforts were made to get the Wharton (brig of war) to set, but we are unable to do it. As we are about making an appeal to your city, though it occurs at a severe commercial crisis, we hope your citizens will enable us to fit out this vessel, and we send an agent from our Committee of Vigilance, by this packet, to tell you the story of our wants.

General Johnston (A. Sydney) has gone to the scene of action; about one hundred men from the island have accompanied him. A large force of about five hundred men have marched from Houston. General Burleson has concentrated by this time probably three thousand men on the Colorado. You may say to your fellow citizens and all our friends in the United States, that it is the determination of our people that the invading army of Mexico shall lead us back to the city of Mexico, and plant our standard on the palace of the Government there. We are able to compel them, and we will do all we are able to.

We have no news of Commodore Moore, but trust he is on the coast, and that he will save us much, by picking up reinforcements and provisions destined for the invading army.

I have not time to write more, as I am preparing to go out in the Lafitte. Yours, &c.

The following extracts are from the Galveston Civilian of Saturday morning:

On the 26th of February an express reached Victoria, stating that an attack was expected on San Antonio by eight hundred men, supposed to be marauders, and asking for aid in defending the place. One hundred men immediately left Victoria, in compliance with the request.

On the 2nd of March news reached Victoria of the taking of the hamlet of Goliad, by forty-two Mexicans, wearing the uniform of the regular army, who took ten horses, giving the owners certificates that they were for the use, and to be paid for by the Mexican Government, and bought some other articles, for which they paid.

On the 7th one hundred men left Victoria, went beyond Goliad, saw no Mexicans, and returned in consequence of receiving an express, giving information that an attack on Victoria by eight hundred Mexicans was expected.

Captain Ferguson reached Victoria the same day, giving information that he had been captured by three hundred Mexican cavalry, on the 6th, and made his escape from them at the Mission of Goliad. Captain F. had left Aubrey & Kinney's Rancho on the 5th, and when a short distance out heard martial music and the discharge of arms, which he supposed to be from an attack on the Rancho. At Victoria, on the 7th instant, there were one hundred and fifty men under arms, under command of Colonel Clark L. Owen. The families were leaving town, and it was determined to defend the place as long as practicable.

Sixty men had left Matagorda, and expected to reach Victoria on the 9th.

Arista's proclamation to the people of Texas is published in the Texian papers. It is a long and crafty document, full of all sorts of fine promises. Of course it excites nothing but ridicule.

We are informed by the passengers on the New York, that news reached Galveston on Sunday morning, just before the departure of the steamship, that the force under the command of Gen. Burleson, at Austin, had already increased to 2,000, and was hourly augmenting. General Houston left Galveston on Sunday to join the army in person.

Dr. Levi Jones, and J. C. Meggison, Esq., came over in the New York with the consent of the President, as Commissioners, and are now in the city.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Houston:

PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS.

MY COUNTRYMEN: Rumors have been brought from the south-western frontier of invasion. Particulars have not been furnished to the Executive. The facts are sufficient to justify immediate preparation for defensive war. All who are subject to military duty are commanded to be in readiness to repair equipped to the scene of action, at the call of the authorities of the country. It is ordered that the Colonel of each county, for the present, lay off the county into Company Beats, and direct the election of Captains and Subalterns, and arrange the members of each company in the classes, agreeable to the order in which they draw. When drawn may take place, the Colonels of the different counties shall have authority and power to accept efficient substitutes into service.

Each man will be required, in the event of a call by the President, to report himself, furnished with good arms, eight days' provision, one hundred rounds of ammunition, and prepared for three months' service from the time when they may report at the Head Quarters of the army.

In the event of a formidable invasion, it is needless to appeal to the patriotism and valor of the Texans. They have won Liberty and Independence by their undaunted heroism—they have enjoyed the blessings of freedom, they are proud of their national character!

If invasion should press upon us, we are required by every sacred obligation to family, friends and country, to repel our invaders with discomfiture and dismay. If war should come upon us, we will make it our business. We will be authorized to meet and pursue our enemies with which they were treated when they were placed at the footstool of Texan mercy! They were saved when even humanity would have justified retributive vengeance! Should Mexico again disregard the exalted principles of civilized and honorable warfare, they shall feel that avenging arm that shall take of them full recompense for oppression and cruelty! Texas can and will be free!—they would prefer death to degradation, or the loss of their Independence.

SAM. HOUSTON.

Galveston, 10th March, 1842.

DISTRICT MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a respectable number of the Democrats of Capt. Davis' Company, assembled at Richard Peoples' Store on the 19th instant: On motion, Orren Pearce, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Saml. A. Davis Secretary of the meeting. After a few appropriate remarks from the Chair, explanatory of the objects of the meeting; it was unanimously resolved that William M. Matthews, Esq., and James B. Robinson be appointed Delegates from this Captain's District to meet Delegates similarly appointed by the Democrats of the other Districts in the County, in Convention at Charlotte on Monday of April Court, to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. After instructing said Delegates as to the first choice of the District for candidates, the meeting adjourned.

ORREN PEARCE, Chairman.

S. A. DAVIS, Secretary.
[We understand two or three other Companies have also appointed Delegates to the April Court Convention. We are truly glad to see our friends thus awake to the matter; and we confidently hope to see every District in the County represented.—Ed. J.]

An article in to-day's paper, from the Globe, giving some particulars of the secret history of Lord Ashburton, the special Minister from Great Britain to this country, will arrest the reader's attention.—We have a plenty of stock-gamblers already, without having any more sent from abroad—and particularly do we object to our Government being humbled to treat on important national difficulties with an indicted felon of this order.

Charles M. Conrad, (Fed.) has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana in place of Mr. Mouton, resigned.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: My remarks in your last paper seem to have waked up the Editor of the Journal, and called forth a sort of half denial, half justification of his former argument in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. And it seems some of his Whig friends too, have been on his back for advocating such monstrous doctrines—and in a more effective manner, if rumor lieth not, than merely in "conversation." But of this I care nothing, only thus far—I am highly gratified to find that some, at least, of the Whig party here cannot swallow a Protective Tariff or support its advocates.

The Journal in endeavoring to get out of one difficulty, has, I think, got into several of a still more ludicrous and absurd character. He says a Protective Tariff must be constitutional because Mr. Madison was in favor of the system; (which assertion, I think, cannot be proved,) thus making the word of one man greater than the constitution! As a rule must work both ways to be a good one, will the Journal and its friends subscribe to the doctrine of State interposition, or Nullification, of which Mr. MADISON was the author and first propagator? They must do so, or be guilty of inconsistency.

But hear this Federal organ in his flounderings: After boldly declaring that he believes a Protective Tariff constitutional, he says—"we believe the measure at this time inexpedient." And then in another place continues: "We believe such a measure to have been the true policy of the country, and we still think that time will show it." "What we wish to impress upon our readers is this: that if the protective policy of the Government had been regularly continued to the present day, a home market would have been made for all we could raise." &c. Passing over the absurdity of a measure being declared the "true policy of the country," and yet "inexpedient," we would beg to know if a stronger advocate of the odious Protective policy (taxing the farmers, mechanics, and other laborers of the country to make richer a few already rich manufacturers,) can be found than this veritable Editor of the Charlotte Journal? He not only says that it is constitutional and the true policy of the country, but that if the system of protection to the northern manufacturers had been regularly pursued to this day we would have had a home market for all we could raise. In this latter conclusion, Mr. Editor, I agree with the Journal; I have no doubt if this British system of taxing labor for the benefit of wealth had been pursued by our Government to this day, we of the South would now have a home market for "all we could raise," for we would be so impoverished and weakened as to be able to raise scarcely enough to keep body and soul together, after paying "protection" to our northern masters. But hear the Journal again:

"Free trade may be the true policy, but when one section is benefited by it and another section is excluded from its benefit, we think as a nation we should try and establish that policy which would operate in favor of all alike."

Now, this doctrine of the Journal amounts to this: It would not do to establish free trade, though that may be the true policy, because it would give the Southern planter his just rights by placing him on an equal footing with the northern manufacturer. He could then sell where he could get most for his productions and buy where he could buy cheapest; and this would lessen the enormous profits of the northern manufacturer: rather than establish this policy of equality, we must have the British Protective system of grinding the laborer to starvation with taxes to fill the coffers of incorporated wealth! And this is the doctrine preached up by a Southern press! Is it possible, sir, that the yankee origin of the Editor of the Journal thus prompts him to assail the dearest rights of a people who have made him what he is?

Let me illustrate this doctrine of Protection to the manufacturer:

I will suppose a community of five hundred persons, all of whom are farmers, mechanics, &c., but four or five, who are manufacturers. They are governed by the laws of free trade—each branch of industry is upon an equality as to privileges, the citizen selling where he can get most for his productions, and buying where he can buy cheapest. This is certainly nothing more than even-handed justice to all.

But the four or five manufacturers get together and conclude that their profits are not so large as they ought to be—they are so greedy as not to be willing to stand upon an equality with the other pursuits of the community, and therefore petition government to "protect home industry"—that is, lay such taxes on all manufactured articles brought from abroad as will exclude them from the market or greatly enhance the price. What is the effect of this? Why, all can see that the home manufacturer at once monopolizes the whole market, while the farmers, mechanics, &c., being cut off from a foreign market, are obliged to sell their productions at reduced prices, and buy the goods of the manufacturers at such prices as may be demanded—certainly at not less than the former prices with the amount of the Tariff tax added. Is this dealing justly by man and man? Yet it is exactly the Protective policy advocated by CLAY and his followers.

I repeat, Mr. Editor; I should not have noticed these articles in the Journal if it were not known that they reflect the sentiments of the Federal Whig leaders in this County, and probably throughout the State. Will Southern men tolerate such doctrine? ANTI-TARIFF.

Edmund D. Martin, who murdered young May about a year ago in Anson County, has escaped from prison. It will be recollected that he was found guilty of murder, and appealed to the Supreme Court, which tribunal confirmed the judgment below, and he would therefore, at the term of Richmond Superior Court this week, have been condemned to the gallows; but a few nights since, some of his friends made the guard drunk, broke open the Jail, and set him at liberty. He fled immediately.

From the Missouri Reporter Extra, of March 5.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

We received to-day the following highly interesting letter from the intelligent editor of the Ozark Eagle. The proposed league of the Indians west of us is just what may be expected, provided England calculates on a war with this country. We have, for some time, believed war with England to be inevitable, and do not wonder that an alliance of all the Indian tribes has been agitated. John Ross has tact and talent enough to effect such a combination. He is, too, villain enough for any thing, and should have been executed long since.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mo.)

Feb. 21, 1842, 10 o'clock, p. m.

Editor Reporter:

DEAR SIR: I have just received a communication from Samuel M. Pharris, Clerk of the Court of Barry county, Missouri, the substance of which I give you below. It arrived too late for the present number of the "Eagle," and as Major J. P. Campbell leaves to-morrow for Saint Louis, I deemed it of sufficient importance to send you a few lines in advance of my next publication.

It appears from the letter of Mr. Pharris, who writes from McDonald, the county seat of Barry, that an intelligent Delaware Indian has just arrived from the Cherokee nation, and brings information that an "intended council" is proposed to be held at the Cherokee Council Ground, in "two moons from the present time," (16th Feb.) in which will be embodied all the principal chiefs and head men of the various Indian tribes, both settled and wandering, from the United States line to the vast prairies of the West, under the superintendence of the Cherokees. The chiefs and head men of the Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Senecas, Quapaws, Osages, Shawnees, Caws, Pawnees, Sioux, Sacs, Foxes, Peankeshaws, Potawatamies, Wyandots, &c., are to be present, it is said, in order to form a grand confederacy, or to become united as one tribe.

The ostensible object of which is said to be, to oppose any further emigration of the whites West, to prevent the erection of any more forts in their country, and never more to part with another foot of their land, either by force or treaty, at the peril of their lives and the total extinction of their race. The Delaware informs our correspondent that by this Confederacy the Indian tribes will be enabled to bring a force of 40,000 warriors into the field. Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees, is said to be at the head of this affair, and to defray all necessary expenses of the Council! HE HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON CITY, AND MOST PROBABLY HAS HAD A PRIVATE OR SECRET INTERVIEW WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER. Our informant suggests the propriety of informing the Government of the intended Council, and that some efficient measures be taken to prepare the frontier settlements for any emergency that may arise.

I have given, though hastily, as it is late at night, a brief sketch of the communication sent me. You may notice it as you think proper. I shall publish the whole article in the next "Eagle," and give the lucid, and not less interesting than alarming speculations of Mr. Pharris as to the probable cause and result. Mr. Pharris is a worthy citizen and popular man of Barry county.

Another Richmond in the field!—It is stated that Judge McLean, of Ohio, has been nominated for the Presidency by a portion of the whigs of Indiana. The Ohio whigs, it is thought, will go for the Judge by acclamation. Mr. Clay has no strength with the Hoosiers and still less with the Buckeyes. He might as well hang up his fiddle, at once.

Lynchburg Republican.

Died.

At Mill Hill, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday evening the 22d instant, of Consumption, Mrs. Jane Stirewalt, consort of Mr. Jacob Stirewalt, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. How mysterious are the ways of Providence! On the day of her death, Mrs. Stirewalt, though in feeble health, sat at table and ate dinner with her husband and family with apparent good relish; and about half after three o'clock, remarked to one of the family as she lay down on a bed, that she felt stronger than she had done for many days, and in two minutes after making this remark, was a lifeless corpse! What a fleeting shadow is life! Mrs. S. had long been a professor of the religion of Christ—a communicating member of the Presbyterian Church; and her aged and afflicted companion in life and her weeping family mourn not as those without hope, for her departure in life was full of evidence that she was prepared for the change. But the removal of one whose good example as a Christian and a neighbor had rendered her an object of general esteem, and whose excellent qualities as a mother and a wife, had drawn around her the warm attachments of an affectionate family, must and will make the heart bleed. All they can now do, however, is to cherish her memory, and imitate her virtues, with the fond hope of a reunion hereafter, where parting shall be no more.

Stray Mules.

STRAYED from me, at this place, on the 17th inst, three Brown MULES. I will liberally reward any person that will bring them to me, or give information so that I can get them.

A quantity of Bacon and Lard for sale.

J. B. HERRIFORD.

Charlotte, N. C., March 27, 1842.

N. B. I, or my agent, will be found at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian

Medicines, Wines and Spirits for

medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he

warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash.

Charlotte, April 27, 1842.



POETRY.

TO BANK SWINDLERS.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.
Vampires and pirates hail?
Ye fatteners on the spoils of honest men;
How long will you prevail?
How long ere freemen stand erect again?
Bowled to the earth—our fathers left us free—
Howers of wood to traitors such as ye!

Was it for this they bled?
For this they taught the mockery of prayer,
To ask for daily bread,
That not their children, but bank robbers share?
For this they pledged their fortunes, that our own
Might be the prey of every swindling drone?

Ye pampered outlaws weep,
Your days are numbered! Heaven defend the right!
Not long shall vengeance sleep!
Her red right arm is baring for the fight:
Ye've had your day, ye blood hounds; on your track,
The hunted now turns hunter—blood-hounds, back!

THE UNBELIEVER.

By the light and foaming floods,
In the silent, oak-crowned woods,
Through the daisied valley, where
Every object's bright and fair—
Over mountain, hill, and lea,
Where the gale blows fresh and free—
Man may roam, yet never call
His hideout there who forced them all!

O'er the wild head's waving sod,
Seldom sought, and rarely trod;
Where the sunbeam glides the tower,
Decks the sword, and rears the flower;
Where around, above, below,
Beauties spring, and blessings flow,
Even there, mankind may press,
And yet believe in God the less!

'Tis not woodland, vale, nor rill—
Mountains, ocean, stream, nor hill—
No, nor all the mighty mind
Glossed in Nature's self, can find,
That may turn, as from the sod,
The unbeliever's thoughts to God:
But, as I mark the "hand divine,"
I'm thankful that his way's not mine!

MISCELLANY.

SHALL I SUCCEED?

A LEAF FROM LIFE.
"Hope ever gets the best of distrust."
"We must part then," said Rosalie—"is it so?"
Ah, Eugene, I confess I tremble for you. Thrown
out under such circumstances, at this time of life,
to push your way in the world—what toils, disappoint-
ments, and sufferings may await you! What
chance can there be for the young, poor, and friend-
less, where prosperity laughs at misfortune, power
tramples upon weakness, and temptation prays up-
on inexperience?"

"A dreadful picture is that you have drawn of the
great world, my dear Rosalie," said Eugene, smil-
ing. "Suppose we view it in another light? Let
us consider it as one vast and glorious amphitheatre,
upon whose arena genius, industry, exertion, and
talent, are striving for the rewards which await the
meritorious."

"And how many hearts," rejoined Rosalie, sad-
ly, "are broken in the conflict? How many tread
down by the jostling aspirants? If one succeeds,
how many falls? Besides, others have friends to
help them on—you have none. None but one, and
she can only aid you by her prayers. Others have
wealth—you are poor. Your path is solitary be-
fore you. Neither influence nor fortune smiles
upon it."

"It is then under these favorable circumstances
that the greatest and most successful characters are
formed!" replied Eugene, proudly. "The oak of the
mountain forest is not nurtured in a hot house,
but it strikes its root and rears its branches amid
the winds and storms of its native skies. Look around
you, Rosalie. Is it the nursing of wealth or for-
tune, who has been dandied into manhood on the lap
of prosperity, who carries away the world's honors,
or wins its mightiest empires? Or, is it not rather
the man whose earlier years, like mine, were
scarcely cheered by a single proffer of aid, or smile
of approbation, and who has drawn from adversity
the elements of greatness? You take it for granted,
that I shall be weak, unsuccessful, unfortunate. I
have the confidence to believe I shall be neither."
"You know not the future, my dear Eugene.
How many misfortunes may be in store for you!
And at the best, how much toil, how many anxie-
ties, how many sorrows may cluster around your des-
tined path, and must inevitably attend upon the
duties and difficulties of the most arduous of profes-
sions?"

"Out upon thee for a bird of ill omen!" said
Eugene, laughing. "Do you not know that fortune
ever flees the faint heart? And as to difficulties,
the greater the obstacle the greater the con-
quest—the greater the glory. You speak of sor-
rows—they are, in a degree, the common lot of all."
"But most have friends, or other blessings, to aid
in bearing them."

"True."

"But you, if you fall—if your favorite object
eludes your grasp—if your vision of ambition flees
before you, or vanishes away—if treachery betrays
and wounds you—what have you then for consolation?"

"Hope, Rosalie—hope, and your sweet self."
"Nonsense!—this is nonsense, Eugene."
"By your leave, no: and so says that smile,
which, pardon me—demands return. There!—
I've done the deed! and now suffer me to tell
you, Rosalie, that there is nothing which industry
will not achieve, when combined with perseverance,
and directed with an undivided aim to one great
object."

"Think you that poverty is a sure prelude to
failure? Do you recollect what Ragdeau, the
counsellor of Josephine, told her on the eve of her
marriage with Napoleon? 'You are about to do
a very foolish thing, madam—you are going to
marry a man who has not a second shirt to his
back!'"

"But you are not exactly a Buonaparte, I appre-
hend," said Rosalie, smiling.

"Humph! well, never mind; I like splendid
examples!"

"Buonaparte was a soldier, and not a lawyer. He
was aided by a rare occurrence of accidental cir-
cumstances," continued Rosalie.

"Well we will talk of lawyers, then. A wealthy
English gentleman once asked Lord Kenyon
what he thought of the probable prospects of his son
in the legal profession. 'Your son does not want
talents,' was the reply; 'but must first spend his
own fortune—marry, and spend his wife's fortune

—and then there will be some hopes of his suc-
ceeding at the law.' Now luckily, my dear, I have
not the preliminary of spending two fortunes to go
through, before I may succeed at the law."

"This is very true, but not very comfortable,"
said Rosalie.

"What think you, Rosalie? There was a
young shoemaker out here in Connecticut, once on
a time, who took it into his head to be a lawyer!"

"A shoemaker!"

"And why not? He was two and twenty years
of age, when the idea or fancy first struck him—
entirely uneducated, except in a common poor school,
and not only dependent but having others depend-
ent upon him. Was not this folly?"

"What then?"

"Why, he took his book and placed it before
him thus, and with his last upon his knee, and his
hammer in his hand, he read and hammered, and
hammered and read, from morning till night, and
vice versa."

"And what was the result?"

"He did become a lawyer."

"I suspected as much," said Rosalie.

"And a member of Congress," continued Eu-
gene, "and Chief Justice of this State: in fine!"

"In fine?"

"In fine, Roger Sherman."

"Roger Sherman!" exclaimed Rosalie.

"O la! said Rosalie, "his history is worn out
already."

"I could tell you a tale of English lawyers, for
variety."

"What is it?"

"All in good time. There dwelt, during the last
century, in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed,
(which, by the way, my Lord Coke says is no part
of England)—no I am wrong—in Newcastle-upon-
Tyne—a coal merchant, or corn merchant, just as
you please, by the name of Scott. He had two sons
John and William. Owing to his embarrassed cir-
cumstances, he was unable to afford them the advan-
tages of a university education, and could only send
them to a grammar school in their native town, where
they accordingly began and completed their clas-
sical education. Was not this an inauspicious be-
ginning?"

"Go on—go on," said Rosalie.

"Nay, remember that these youths were intended
for the bar—in England, too—where the friendless
and untitled are obliged to contend with ten times
the difficulties which oppose them here. What
would Rosalie have said, suppose this John or
William were a lover of hers, and he were about to
leave his home for the metropolis—the great Lon-
don—to commence the study of his profession in the
luns of Court?"

"No matter, go on."

"Well, John and William occupied the same
chambers together, and pursued the same studies,
poor, friendless, and unaided, twelve long tedious
years, (these English lawyers, by the by, have to
undergo something of a quarantine,) twelve years
they devoted themselves to their solitary pursuits.—
At the end of that time, the elder was admitted to
the bar?"

"And how did he succeed?"

"Why, but badly at first. His awkwardness
and timidity stood in his way; few expected any-
thing of him; and some even ridiculed his attempts
to succeed. But he found a friend. Friends are no
such bad things after all, my dear. His friends
aided in bringing him out, and after some years of
obscurity, he suddenly burst forth upon the world a
star of the first magnitude. His business rapidly
increased; he became a member of Parliament;
then solicitor general; then attorney general; then
Sir John Scott—and then —"

"Then what?"

"Lord Eldon, and Lord Chancellor of England."

"And William?"

"Was made a judge, and became Lord Stowell."

"Both Lords?"

"Nothing more nor less, my dear girl. And the
decrees of the one were as right and irreversible as
those of the Mino: while the decisions of the other
were splendid monuments of his genius, acuteness and
wisdom."

"Well, perhaps you may succeed. You are cer-
tainly sanguine enough—and confidence is half the
battle."

"Possunt quia posse videntur. You acknowl-
edge so much, do you, my sapient little counsellor?
But you were speaking of toils, Rosalie. Now, as
to this matter, I would adduce the opinion of Lord
Chancellor King, (I like these great names,) whose
motto was —"

"What?"

"Labor ipse voluntas."

"Really, I am much the wiser."

"Which being interpreted, doth signify, (as my
Lord Coke would say,) 'Labor is of itself a plea-
sure.'"

"There is no contending against such authorities."

"You give up, then, do you?" said Eugene
laughing.

"But stop!" said Rosalie; "because Scott became
Lord Chancellor, and Sherman Chief Justice, it
does not follow that you are to be —"

"Lord Chancellor or Chief Justice? Not at all,
my dear. But it does follow, I apprehend, that with
industry, and good fortune, I may, in the far west
provide for myself and Rosalie a home and a liveli-
hood. So good bye! don't cry, now. God bless
you my dear girl!"

A Lawyer's First Cause.—When our friend F.
was first admitted to plead at the bar in a court of
justice, he felt very diffident of his own powers.
The first cause he undertook was a very important
one; and as he arranged the papers connected with
the affair, for the purpose of taking them to court,
he exclaimed in the language of Pope:

Thou great first cause least understood.

A trunk has been discovered in New York con-
taining the body of a female, upon which an inquest
was held, but as the body bore no marks of violence
the was simply "found dead." The Tattler states
that the trunk was directed to Lynde M. Walter,
Esq. of Boston. It is possible that it was a body
to be sent on for dissection, and directed thus to
avoid detection.

The precocity of genius.—Scene in a grammar
school.

Master.—Robert, compare the adjective cold.

Robert.—Positive cold—comparative cough—
superlative coffin!

Master.—That's a good boy, Bobby.

Filling up the sea.—A ship having sprung a
leak, an Irish sailor was employed at the pump,
but first looked over the rail to see how high the
water was on the side of the vessel. After pump-
ing an hour, he again took a peep over the side,
and finding the vessel was four inches deeper, than
when he began, he exclaimed, "arrah now, Cap-
tain dear! I shall soon pump the sea full at this rate,
for I have raised it four inches already."

Land Sales

ON A CREDIT!

BY Virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity,
I will sell, at the late dwelling house of Col.
Evan Alexander, on Clear Creek, on Monday the
4th day of April next, the following valuable plan-
tations viz. One Tract containing

172 Acres,

joining the lands of Cyrus Morrison, Margaret Alex-
ander, and others, on the waters of Clear Creek. One
other Tract containing

387 Acres,

joining the lands of Isaac Alexander, John Garmon
and others. Also, one other Tract containing

400 Acres,

on the waters of Duck Creek joining the lands of
Sutton Williams and others.

All the above mentioned lands will be sold, at the
same time and place, on a credit of twelve months,
for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law of
William Alexander, deceased. Bonds and securities
will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C., March 7, 1842.

Notice!

WE will sell at Public Sale, at Beatty's Ford,
Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April,
between

THIRTY AND FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of Mechanics of all kinds: Black-
smiths, Shoemakers, Tanners, Carpenters, &c.
The negroes are all of good families.—We will also
sell a large number of



Cattle,

(OF IMPROVED STOCK:)

A LARGE NUMBER OF

SHEEP,

(Saxony, Merino and mixed:)

A GOOD STOCK OF

HOGS,



Horses and Mules;

A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay,
and Oats;

WAGONS,

Gearing, Ploughs, and

All kinds of Farming Tools.

The Negro property will be sold on a credit of
twelve months with interest from the day of Sale,
the purchaser to give bond and approved security.
Terms as to the other property, will be made known
on the day of sale.

M. HOKE, } Exr's of R. H.
H. W. BURTON, } Burton, dec'd

WE will also dispose of several tracts of val-
uable land in the neighborhood of Beatty's Ford, at
private sale.

M. H. } Exr's.
H. W. B. }
Lincoln co., N. C., March 16, 1842. 51...ts.

Skins!!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House,
back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,
Deer Skins dressed with hair.

" " " without hair.

" " " Buff.

Bear " " " with wool.

Sheep " " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer
for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other
raw Skins.

ADAM SILER,
MARTIN FYNRISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...f

SIMONS EPPING & CO.,

Charleston, South-Carolina,

ARE now receiving their spring supply of all
kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye
Stuffs, Perfumeries, Surgical Instruments, Patent
Medicines, Glassware, as also a fine assortment of
French and German Toys, which they import direct
and keep constantly on hand, Tooth, Hair, and
Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

By their advantageous connections in Europe and
in the northern cities, they have now fully suc-
ceeded in arranging their stock suitable for this market,
not only being able to sell at low prices, but to sup-
ply their customers with the best of articles, by
which they flatter themselves, to merit the patron-
age of their friends and the public.

Merchants, Apothecaries and Physicians in this
and the adjoining States will be supplied on accom-
modating terms, and customers will be furnished
with a Prices Current from time to time, similar to
those of the northern druggists.

February 8, 1842. 52...3v

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD
COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his
customers and the public generally, that
his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy
articles to fettle the palate, is yet quite full, and he
respectfully invites all to give him a call and be
their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short
time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock
of articles in his line ever brought to this region of
country, when he will be fully prepared to please
the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUCHE.
Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the
27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20
years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick
lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with
a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he
says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges, and
take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law
directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...e

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered in-
to copartnership, will carry on the above
business in all its various branches, at
the old stand formerly owned by Mr.
Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.
All work WARRANTED;—and Re-
pairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate
charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m



Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Special Let-
ters of Administration on the Estate of Ro-
sanna Walker, deceased, late of Mecklenburg coun-
ty, will offer at public sale, at her late residence, on
Friday the 1st day of April next, the following prop-
erty belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Corn, Wheat, Oats,

And Roughness of various kinds;

Horses,

Cattle, Hogs and

SHEEP;

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

Farming Implements

Of every kind, and a variety of other articles not
herein mentioned.

Terms of Sale.—A reasonable credit, to be made
known on the day of sale.

JOHN WALKER, Admr.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold to the
highest bidder, (under authority of the last Will of
John Walker, Sr., deceased,) a valuable NEGRO
MAN, on a credit to be made known at the sale.

JOHN WALKER, Executor. 53...ts

March 10, 1842.

New Concern.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and
the public generally, that they are now receiv-
ing and opening for sale, at their Store nearly op-
posite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and se-
cure stock of the various articles embraced in their
line of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and Holland Gin of the very best
quality, and various domestic liquors.

Wines, of almost every variety, and of the choicest
brands.

Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect
Love.

Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Span-
ish do, Sardines (from Venice), Codfish, Coffee,
loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese,
butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great
variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Or-
anges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Raisins, Almonds, Figs, line Soap, Starch, sperm
and Tallow Candles.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest
and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered
in this market—all of which will be sold on very
moderate terms for cash, or on a credit to punctual
dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY

GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of Normet &
Sandry was dissolved on the first of last January,—
all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must
make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm
must be closed without delay.

W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts
made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Far-
rell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between
February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him,
and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not
complain if they are called upon before long by an
officer.

March 1, 1842. 51...f

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FAC-
TORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22
miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—
Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this
Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N.B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory,
or at which he will spin, either one half for the other,
or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...f

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in in-
forming his professional services to the
friends of Western North Carolina, and solicits their
friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equi-
ty, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Meck-
lenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe,
Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further
assures the public, that his whole time will here-
after be devoted exclusively to the profession of
Law, and that a strict attention to his client's in-
terests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the
above Courts may be confidently expected. Those
who have hitherto confided their interests to his
keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his
highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested
friendship. His office and residence is in Lincoln-
ton, where he will be pleased to receive any com-
munications addressed to him, in his professional line of
business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 43...r

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebt-
ed to me by note, that their papers are placed in
the hands of Col. Jas. W. Potts, and all those